MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1809. NUMBER 1216.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. S. SULIVAN, Commercial Resident at Ramnad.

Mr. ROBERT MACONOCHIE, Deputy Mint Master.

Captain J. G. BELLINGHAM, to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, and Ensign W. HERRING to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. CHALMERS to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

Major J. LEITH to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain CHARLES FARREN to be Major, Captain Lieutenant HENRY BOWDLER to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant J. REMMINGTON to be Captain Lieutenant and Ensign JOHN KING to be Lieutenant.

Ensign EDWARD REILLY to be Lieutenant.

Mr. W. HERRING Cadet of Infantry to be an Ensign.

Lieutenant M. CUBBON to be Assistant under the Agent for Public Cattle.

We have the pleasing satisfaction to learn that Sir Harford Jones, had despatched a Sloop of War to England, with the important intelligence of the success of his reception in Persia.

The Officers of the 4th Brigade of Cavalry (4th and 8th Regiments) have presented to Colonel Doveton—Bungsh's Umbaree's Elephant captured on the 28th ult.—as a testimony of the high sense they entertain of his conduct and of personal regard for their Brigadier.

An elegant Ball and Supper was given at Bellary, on the 6th instant, in the Cutcherry, at which the Ladies and most of the Gentlemen of the Station were present, the Dancing commenced a little after eight o'clock and was kept up with great spirit until twelve, when the Company retired to a sumptuous Supper laid out with great taste—after which the Dancing re-commenced and continued until three o'clock, when the Ladies retired; and a number of the Gentlemen sat down to a second Supper, where several excellent Songs were sung, and kept the Company until past gunfire the next morning.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 8.

The following information has been received by a Tripolitan ship which came in nine days from Malta.

That Mr. Adair had arrived at Palermo, and was expected at Malta, to embark on board a frigate for Constantinople, being authorized to conclude a Treaty of Peace with the Porte.

It is believed, that not only Russia, but Austria will follow the Example of Spain, and unite with England against France.

MESSINA, JULY 13.

Austria is no longer marching troops towards Turkey. Couriers are continually passing and repassing between Vienna and Paris; and a rupture between France and Austria is expected.

TINO, SEPT. 1.

A Turkish 52 gun ship has been taken by the Seahorse frigate after a smart action in which the Turkish ship was dismasted and had 170 men killed and 200 wounded. The English frigate only lost 5 of her crew.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, January 21, 1809.

A MAIDEN SUBSCIPTION PURSE, of £100 free for Horses that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, three Mile Heats, carrying 10 Stone, P. P.

Mr. Baker's B. A. H. *Dancing Master*, 5 dist. lamed.
Mr. Roebuck's B. A. H. *Silver Heels*, dist. lamed.
Mr. Birtles' B. A. H. *Malabar*, 1 2. lamed & dr.
Captain O'Kelly's B. H. *Holkar*, 6. distanced.
Mr. Frith's C. A. H. *Intrepid*, 4. drawn.
Colonel Capper's G. A. H. *Ajax*, 3. 1 walked over.
Captain Grant's G. A. H. *Griffin*, 7. drawn.
Major M'Dowell's G. A. H. *Ploughboy*, 2. distanced.

ON THE SAME DAY.

A MAIDEN SUBSCIPTION PURSE, of £50 each, free for all Horses that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, two Mile Heats—Weight for Age, three years old carrying 7 stone, 7lb. four years old 8 stone, five years old 8 stone, 4lb. six years old 8 stone, 7lb. and aged 9 stone, P. P.

Mr. Taylors G. A. H. *Meteor*, 1 2 1
Mr. Balfour's B. A. H. *Commissioner*, 4 3 2
Mr. Birtles's G. A. H. *Quicksilver*, 3 1 2
Captain O'Kelly's G. A. H. *Johnny*, 2 distanced.
Mr. Thompson's G. A. H. *Stretch*, distanced
Mr. Frith's C. M. *Merry Lass*, distanced.
Colonel Capper,s C. A. M. *Atalanta*, distanced.
Mr. Savage's B. A. H. *Florikin*, 5 drawn.
Captain Grant's G. A. H. *Oliver*, distanced.

No. 8260, drawn a prize of 20,000 Star Pagodas, in the Madras Lottery, is the property of 17 Industrious Natives.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Hyderabad, Captain Thomas Jenkins, of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment to Miss Anne Jane Elizabeth Bontet.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Vizagapatam, on the 6th instant, Rev. George Cran, Missionary.

On the 9th of January, at Terrakerry, Lieutenant John Carr, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. A young Gentleman of amiable manners and whose loss is deeply regretted. He was drowned by venturing into a Tank wherein there were weeds, and although a most excellent swimmer he could not extricate himself.

On the 22d January, the Infant Daughtar of James Plunkett Esq.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 2d January, John Munro Sinclair, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Stewart.

On the 4th January, Mr. J. B. Inglis, Merchant to Miss Eliza Mede.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 2d January, the Lady of William Russel, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 3d January of a still born child, the Lady of Captain Moore, of His Majesty's 14th Regt. of Foot.

On the 6th Jan. Mrs. M. White, of a Son.

On the 5th Jan. Mrs. Francis Harvey, of a Daughter.

At Sylhet, on the 22d Dec. the Lady of John French, Esq. of a Son.

At Sird'hanna, on the 18th Dec. the Lady of G. A. D. Dyce, Esq. of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 26th Dec. was unfortunately drowned in Culpee Roads, Mr. Thomas Henderson, second Officer and three Seamen belonging to the H. C. Extra Ship Sir William Bensley; this unhappy accident was occasioned by the swamping of the ship's boat, while weighing an anchor.

At Bauleah, on Tuesday sen'night, C. Oldfield, Esq. Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the division of Moorshedabad.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On the 6th January, the Lady of John Hungerford, Esq. of a Son.

BOMBAY DEATH.

At Abushir, on the 29th of November, Charles Lechmere Coore, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service on this Establishment. He went to the Gulph of Persia with General Malcolm in April and on the General's return to India was appointed Persian and Latin Translator to His Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Persia. In his discharge of the duties of that station he was cut off by a fever at the early age of twenty years and 11 months.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, August 2, at Iver, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Robert Anstruther, Esq. to Miss Holt.

Tuesday, the 2d instant, at Stratfield Lodge, G. E. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park, Norfolk, to Ellen, only daughter of Robert W. Halhed, Esq. of the Priory, Berkshire.

Dr. James Gordon, of Keith, to Miss Mary Murray Grant, daughter of the late John Grant, of Gallovie.

On the 28th ult. at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Major Barclay, of the 50th Regiment, to Miss Lawton, of Woburn place.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Henry Shank, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, to Anna Maria, Eldest Daughter of the late James Rivett Carnac, Esq. Member of Council at Bombay.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Tuesday, at her house in Portman-square, aged 75, the Right Hon. the Dowagee Lady Middleton, in the County of Warwick.

The 5th instant, at Upton, near Windsor, Rear-Admiral Boston.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
Jan. 18	75	79	79	76	....
19	76	79	79	77	....
20	75	79	79½	76½	....
21	76	79	79	76	....
22	75	79	79	77	....
23	76	79½	79½	77	....
24	75	79	79	77	....

Arrivals.—Major Travers, Captain Blundell, 22d Dragoons Captain M. L. Pereira, 2d Bat. 11th Reg. Lieutenant H. Parker, 1st Bat. 13th Reg. Lieut. Munro, 7th Reg. N. C. Lieut. J. Crish, 2d Bat 2d Reg. Lieut. Williamson, 1st Bat 3d Reg. Ensign C. Turner, 5th Reg. N. I. Ensign J. Noble, 13th Reg. N. I. Ensign J. Clarke, 20th Reg. N. I. Ensign T. Locke, Surgeon J. James, Assistant Surgeon Provan, and Mr. W. J. Colley Merchant.

Departures.—Captain Wade Engineers, Capt. Frith 13th Reg. N. I. Lieut. S. Crump Invalids, and Surgeon Prichard.

CALCUTTA,—JANUARY 4, 1809.

The Honorable Company's Ship Bengal, Captain Sharp, has been ordered to prepare for Sea, and will form one of the ships of the first ensuing homeward-bound fleet.

We are sorry to learn, that John Taylor, Esq. Second Member of the Board of Trade, who has been for some months indisposed, is compelled, from the continuance of indisposition, to go to sea. Mr. Taylor, we understand, proceeds to St. Helena, with the Bengal.

The Fleet of homeward bound Indiamen, now under despatch, and assembled at Saugor, consists of the undermentioned :—

Regular Ships,—*Calcutta, Bengal,* and *Hugh Inglis.*

Extra ships,—*Harriett, Northumberland, Sovereign, Euphrates, Sir William Bensley* and *Indus.*

The Passengers proceeding to Europe by the abovementioned ships, are very numerous.

On the dispatch of this Fleet, the settlement will have to regret the departure of many of its very respectable inhabitants.

One Ship, we are informed, will have on board, no less than thirty-five Children.

The Eastern convoy, consisting of the following vessels, sailed from Saugor roads on Thursday last :—

Canton, Captain Falconer,
Clyde, ——— Stewart,
Eleanor, (brig) ——— Lambert,
Euphrosine, ditto, ——— Hack.

H. M. sloop *Victor*, Captain Stopford, proceeded down from Calcutta on Monday last, and exchanged the usual salute on passing Fort William.

The H. C. ship *Lady Jane Dundas*, Captain J. Eckford, from hence, arrived at Ganjam on the 25th, and proceeded to the Southward, on the 30th ult.

On Thursday afternoon, was launched from the Dock Yard of Messrs. J. and R. Kyd, at Kidderpore, a very beautiful vessel, constructed for the service of the Honorable Company, in the river Hoogly :—she is called the "*Active.*" and went off the stocks, in a style highly gratifying to the numerous and respectable company assembled on the occasion, who, after the launch, were handsomely entertained at Dinner, by Messrs. Kyd.

The favors of Fortune which resulted from the Fourth day's drawing of the Seventh Town Hall Lottery, on Wednesday last, we understand, were distributed as follows :

No 2017, a prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees, Captain G. M. Popham, of the native infantry.

No. 3944, a ditto of 20,000 Sicca Rupees, an unsold Ticket.

No. 90, a ditto of 5,000 Sicca Rupees, Mr. R. Downie.

On Monday last, the six newly-elected Directors of the Bank of Bengal attended at the Council House, and took the appointed oaths of office, in presence of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

Previous to the departure of the *Baring* from China, a second Deputation of Hong Merchants had proceeded from Canton, to hold a conference with the British Commanders. The troops remained on shore, and had been quartered in a large convent and church contiguous to the fortifications.

His Majesty's Frigate *Dedaigneuse*, in her passage to China, captured and sent into Macao a small Dutch gun-brig, returning with public dispatches from Manilla to Batavia. She had no cargo whatever; and her dispatches are said to have been thrown overboard, previous to her surrender.

Notwithstanding the rigorous measures resorted to by the Chinese Government, the contraband trade in Opium at Whampoa is said to have been carried on with nearly the same facility as before: The market however was very indifferent; and, according to an accurate estimate, the stock of Opium on hand, at the date of these advices, is said to have exceeded the whole average annual demand of China, by not less than 900 Chests.

The reports of the state of markets at Prince of Wales Island is rather favourable. The whole quantity of Opium on hand there, hardly exceeded 70 chests;—and a small quantity had lately been sold to some Buggess traders, at the rate of from 1050 to 1080 dollars per chest.

The temperature of the weather of the present season, particularly during the whole of last week, has been colder than that of any year since 1798, when considerable quantities of ice were spontaneously produced in the vicinity of Calcutta. The Thermometer, however, has not, during the present season, hitherto been observed, within the limits of Calcutta, to fall lower than 46 or 47.

In consequence of the coldness of the weather, several families have provided their houses with portable stoves, which being well supplied with fuel; and the smoke carried off by tubes or moveable chimnies, render the temperature of the evenings, during which time they are chiefly used, more comfortable, and which, without some such expedient, would fall considerably below the point of agreeable.

The coldness of the season in Bengal is felt the more, as from the rareness of the occurrence of such degrees of temperature, and the shortness of its duration, no precautions are taken to obviate its effects. The large airy rooms of all the principal modern houses of Calcutta, are calculated to admit as much ventilation as possible, and are equally open to the weather in the coldest as in the hottest months.

It has been currently reported in town, that information had reached Admiral Drury at Macao, of the arrival of a vessel in the Eastern Seas, containing 20 convicts from New South Wales, who had contrived to effect their escape in consequence of a most serious insurrection at that settlement, which is said to have terminated in the deposition and imprisonment of Governor Bligh, and the elevation of the Commanding Officer of the Troops to the Government of the Colony. With whatever colour of probability this story may have been circulated, it seems hardly possible to reconcile its truth with the fact, of which we can assure our readers from our personal knowledge,—that both the Commanders of the Ships lately arrived declare their total ignorance, not only of the events which have been related, but of all the circumstances, from which they are supposed to derive their authenticity.

We learn from the Bombay Newspapers, that an Ambassador from the Rajah of Sind is now at that Presidency. An English mission, we understand proceeded to Sind, a considerable time ago, from whose reception the most favorable omens may be drawn, with respect to the future relations between that State and the British nation.

BOMBAY,—JANUARY 7.

Government has learned with concern, the Death on the 29th of November, at Bussora, of Mr. CHARLES COOKE, a Civil Servant on the Establishment, and Persian and Latin Translator to His Majesty's Legation, to the Court of Persia.

The Talents and Character of Mr. COOKE gave the promise of future excellence, & by his untimely death, the Public is deprived of the labours of a meritorious Servant, and the Service has lost a Member who promised to become one of the brightest Ornaments.

At a numerous meeting of Merchants, Ship Owners, & Underwriters of Bombay, holden pursuantly to Advertisement on Monday the 19th day of Dec. 1808, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of expressing to his Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, on his approaching departure to Europe, their acknowledgement for the protection afforded by his Majesty's Navy, to the Trade of this Port.

CHARLES FORBES, Esq. in the Chair.

The Proceedings of the Meeting were opened by a reference to various documents on the Table comprehending Sir Edward Pellew's correspondence with Mr. C. Forbes, his communications to the Merchants of this Settlement relative to convoys, an account of the convoys given and of ships protected, since the year 1805, the rates of Premium during that period, contrasted with those of former times, and a statement of the outturn of Public and Private Insurances since February 1806, when a series of resolutions grounded thereon, was submitted to the Meeting, and the substance of which having been discussed and approved of, they were referred for the consideration of a Committee composed of the Chairman, and Messrs. Money, Elphinston, Warden, Inglis, and Briscoe, who having retired for that purpose, upon their return, presented the following resolutions which were duly put, & carried unanimously.

1st.—Resolved, that it appears to this Meeting of Merchants, Ship Owners, and Underwriters of Bombay to be an indispensible act of justice, more especially under existing circumstances, publicly to declare, on the approaching departure of his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew for Europe, the extent of the protection, which the commerce of Bombay has received, since the assumption by His Excellency, of the Command in Chief, of His Majesty's Ships in the Indian Seas.

2.—Resolved that, it appears, from a Document framed in the Insurance Office of Bombay, that the rate of Premium from Bombay to China, and from China to Bombay, from the year 1798 to 1805, fluctuated between 12, 10, 9, and 8 per cent, whilst during the period of Sir Edward Pellew's command, from 1805, to 1808 inclusive, it has stood at 8 per cent, with a return of 3 per cent, if sailing with convoy, and at 5 per cent, warranted with convoy, the rate of Insurance, has, therefore, been 50 per cent, lower on the commerce of the port of Bombay, during Sir Edward Pellew's command, than at any former period.

3.—Resolved, that, since the arrival of Sir Edward Pellew, (a period of only three years) 110 ships have exported and imported to and from China, under convoy during the whole voyage, whilst only 28, have run the passage unprotected, in consequence of their sailing out of the seasons fixed for the regular convoys, at the same time that those which have departed unprotected on the eve of appointed convoys, or have separated in the course of the voyage have not failed to attract the notice and remonstrance of His Excellency.

4.—Resolved, that the operation of the system of convoys has afforded complete security to the trading capital of Bombay, of which the amount insured at this settlement from the 1st of May 1805 to the 31st of October 1808, has been five Crores and thirty-seven lacs of Rupees, (5,37,00,000 Rs.) or six million seven hundred thousand Pounds sterling; (6,700,000£) that the premium paid by the trade, on that sum, amounts to thirty-five-lacs, sixty-one-thousand Rupees; (55,61,000 Rupees) or pounds sterling four hundred and forty-five thousand (445,000£.) that the losses, by captures, amount to Rupees four lacs, and ninety-three thousand, (4,93,000 Rs.) or sixty-one thousand Pounds sterling, (61,000£.) that the losses by sea risks, extend to five lacs fifty-two thousand Rupees, (5,52,000 Rs.) or sixty nine thousand Pounds sterling, (69,000£.) and that the profits, to the Underwriters, amount to the sum of twenty-five lacs fifteen thousand Rupees (25,15,000 Rs.) or three hundred and fourteen thousand Pounds sterling (3,14,000£.) the losses by captures being under one per cent. on the principal insured, and exceeded by those arising from sea risks, whilst the former have occurred beyond the influence, or have been the consequence of a departure from that regular system of convoy, by which the commerce of the Western Division of the Peninsula of India, has been so extensively benefited.

5.—Resolved, that, the advantage resulting from protection by convoys, which the Trade of this port has thus experienced, has originated in that system which was established, and has prevailed, since the succession to the command of His Majesty's ships in India, by Sir Edward Pellew: a system proposed at his express invitation in the letter addressed to His Excellency by the three leading Firms, in behalf of the merchants of Bombay, on the 12th of February 1805, and adopted in the reply of His Excellency's Secretary of the following day.

6.—Resolved, that, at a time when the Enemy has sacrificed his maritime reputation, and every feeling of naval ambition, to a degrading system of privateering, in the prosecution of which national ships of superior force and construction are employed for the purpose of committing depradations on our trade; it is indispensible to the successful prosecution of our commercial Interests; essential to our national credit, and justly due to the characters of of those, to whom the protection of these valuable, and important trusts, is committed, that a steady adherence to that system should be observed; of the solid advantages of which, the experience of three years has afforded so decided a proof.

7.—Resolved that, independently of the ample protection afforded to the commerce of this Port, His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew has manifested a degree of personal anxiety for the security of its' trade, characteristic of that zeal, and vigilance which have ever distinguished his professional career; that the interference of His Excellency led to the advertisements issued at his suggestion, by the Insurance Society of Bombay, in the year 1806, promotive of encouragement to sail and continue under convoy; and subsequently, to the salutary provisions contained in the Proclamations published by the Governments of Bengal and Bombay in the year 1807, restrictive of the practice of ships separating from convoy: and moreover that His Excellency's solicitude in this respect, has succeeded in establishing a degree of control over the shipping of this Port hitherto unknown in the Indian Seas.

8.—Resolved, that these important facts as established by the most minute investigation, do eminently entitle His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, to a more formal declaration of those grateful acknowledgment which he has already received, from a great and decided majority of the Merchant ship owners and under writers of Bombay.

9.—Resolved that these Resolutions be communicated His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, with a suitable Address, and published in the Bombay Courier.

The Thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

CHARLES FORBES,
CHAIRMAN.

BOMBAY CASTLE,—January 6, 1809.

Government has learned, with concern, the death, on the 29th November, at Bussorah, of Mr. Charles Coore, a Civil Servant on the Establishment, and Persian and Latin Translator to His Majesty's Legation, to the Court of Persia.

The Talents and Character of Mr. Coore, gave the promise of future Excellence, & by his untimely death, the Public is deprived of the labours, of a meritorious Servant, and the Service has lost a Member, who promised to become one of its brightest Ornaments.

In our last Gazette we stated that a dow which sailed from hence about a month ago, had been captured by a Grab Prow Privateer, manned with Frenchmen, eight of whom were put on board the prize to conduct her to the Mauritius, but owing to a singular ruse de guerre of the Arabs, were finally brought in prisoners to this harbour.

The correspondent to whom we are indebted for this intelligence, has since furnished us with some particulars respecting this piratical transaction, on the part of the French; which, sufficiently illustrate the new Maritime code of Bonaparte, and its blessed effects on the slaves who submit to him.

The Dow which was boarded by the Frechmen, was a neutral vessel, trading to this port from Muscat, under Arab colours, and never had a British pass, they boarded her in violation of the laws of nations, took from her, about one hundred bags of rice, a large quantity of lead, broke open the crew's chests, and plundered them of every thing which their caprice or rapacity required.

The intelligence which we communicated in our extra Gazette of Thursday last, has been since corroborated by the arrival of the American Ohio, Capt. T. W. Wilkins in this harbour; where she dropped anchor on the 6th instant.

Private letters from the Cape of Good Hope, at which place she touched on her voyage from Baltimore hither, go quite as far in support of the glorious success of the Spanish patriots, as the intelligence communicated from Bussora. It is a circumstance particularly favourable that the scources of intelligence are perfectly distinct; and could hardly from the nature of things have had the remotest connexion.

Supported by England, with the command of the ocean, and a numerous and efficient army at her disposal, the Spanish patriots may have time to rally round the only power that can arm them, and whose interest it must be to recover their independence.

But in thus indulging those pleasing speculations it must not be forgotten, that the most formidable force that ever yet obeyed an individual is under the direction of Buonaparté. His armies now extend from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. He has converted Europe as it were, into a field of battle, and he has taken the vantage of the ground with all the skill of a general contending on a surface of merely ten or twenty miles. Prussia is no more—and should Austria or Russia attempt to move, he could concentrate an army on their frontier in a fortnight; which could cope with the greatest exertions he has left it in their power to make.

Little co-operation therefore is to be expected on the part of the great continental powers, admitting even that Russia had recovered from her infatuation, or Austria from her unfortunate defeat.

6th, arrived the American Ship Ohio, Capt. Thomas W. Wilkins, from Baltimore, on the 2 th June 1808. This Vessel touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th September, where she remained for 12 days. The Fiorenzo and Bombay Ships, arrived there on the 18th September, with the exception of the Union, which missed the Fort, and proceeded to St. Helena. The Ships which sailed from hence in February, the Metcalf, Devonshire and Charlton, arrived at St. Helena, on the 11th June, and sailed on the 19th for England, having experienced much bad weather on the passage.—The second China Fleet, arrived at St. Helena, on the 18th July.

The news lately received from Bussora, is confirmed by the Intelligence from the Cape, which states that all the Spanish Ports in South America, as well as in Europe, were open to the English, and that the French Ships in Cadiz had been delivered up to them.

PENANG,—December 10, 1808.

On Saturday evening last, about six o'clock, came on a very heavy s uall of rain with thunder and lightning; during which, the lightning struck the topgallant-mast of H. M. ship Ceylon, which it shivered to pieces, and materially injured the fore-top-mast; in its course between the decks, a man leaning on one of the guns was struck dead; two were struck blind, and seven others severely hurt.—we are happy to add, however, the latter are in a fair way of recovery.

The fore-top-gallant-mast and top-mast of the ship Sulimony, were also struck at the same time; but no other damage done.

SPANISH DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED BY THE PATRIOT CHIEFS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ASTURIAS.

Beloved Countrymen—The first duty of a citizen is obedience to the laws and lawful authorities. Man, placed in social relations, is obliged to relinquish a small part of his independence in order to secure the rest, and the enjoyment of all the advantages of civilized nations. This subjection, dictated by reason, establishes confidence, tranquility and order. Without these valuable blessings, the public force is precarious and feeble, and frequently used to oppress the very people whom it should protect. These principles are evident, and equally apply to the constitution and situation of political bodies.—This being the case, how powerful ought to be their influence in the critical situation in which we are placed. We have to combat a formidable enemy; how shall we be able to conquer him without union? How can union exist without order, and order without subordination, and a profound veneration and respect for the Supreme Power.

With that power you have invested the General Council of the Principality. Its members, representing the body of the people, have the right to give you laws, which you must obey. Whatever has a tendency to violate those principles and institutions, destroys the constitution and consequently the welfare of the country and the people. Bear, therefore, in mind, beloved Citizens, that popular commotion, confusion, and disorder, whatever may be the pretext on which they are fomented, are contrary to the laws, and neither can nor ought to be tolerated by the Supreme Power. Confide, therefore, in the Depositories of Sovereignty, whom you acknowledge and elected. Regulate all your movements and operations, both civil and military, by that leading principle, and true basis of the welfare of the people. Avaunt then from this day, whatever has the appearance of disorder and popular commotion. The peaceful husbandman on his farm, the priest before the altar, the magistrate in the sanctuary of the law, the soldier in trenches or in camp, all perform their functions under the protection of justice, with perfect tranquility and freedom. Let the legislators issue their commands and regulations for the good of the country, sure of your obedience and respect, and let those who shall dare to violate or destroy it, be considered convicted enemies of the country, and be punished as such. This is decreed and intimated to you by the General in Council.

"IGNACIO FLOREZ."

"Oviedo, June 26, 1808."

A New Invented Field Piece.—A field piece of very curious construction has been made at Woolwich, for the use of the Spanish patriots.—It is a long three pounder, mounted on a light carriage, and fixed to a sort of Saddle, by which it may be fastened on a mule's back, and worked with all possible celerity. Sixty of these have already been shipped for the Spanish Provinces, and their utility will be incalculable in defending the country against the approaches of a foreign enemy. By the assistance of mules, who are not only sure footed, but calculated for a mountainous country, they may be conveyed into positions and situations commanding the passes, and may be made the means of considerable annoyance to troops on their march. The mules too will be left to the direction of muleteers, or guides, well acquainted with the country, and perfectly acquainted with the passes; so that they can be removed from place to place without the fear of falling into the hands of the enemy. They are also calculated to be used as flying artillery, and for all the purposes of annoying troops on their march. The foundary at Woolwich is most exclusively engaged in manufacturing these pieces, and the greatest alacrity is used in multiplying their numbers.

THE COURIER—July 27.

We are glad to find from the General Orders issued by the Commander in Chief, that our whole army is held to be in a state of preparation for immediate service.—About 30,000 men have already sailed for Spain and Portugal. Twenty-five thousand men more are to be sent off immediately. This is right; add 25,000 men more to them; the whole country is up to the enthusiasm of the crisis. Ministers cannot go beyond what the people demand and expect; Regiments upon regiments are imploring to be sent to Spain. We have already stated the names of regiments in Ireland; the Ross-shire regiment of Militia has expressed a similar wish; the same spirit animates others. Nor has it been confined to the regulars or to the Militia; the Volunteers have added their offers; the 1st and 2d battalions of the 2d regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, Royal Highland Volunteers, Loyal Edinburgh Volunteers, Royal Leith Volunteers, Musselburgh and Dalkeith Volunteers, and Royal Mid-Lothian Artillery, have already sent in their offers; the number will be swelled daily. This is grand; this is noble! We feel ourselves prouder and greater than we were; we stand more firm and erect; we view ourselves in a more glorious and commanding situation; a free nation assisting another nation to atchieve its freedom. Never, surely, was great Britain placed in a position of more honour and glory——and by fighting the battles of Spain we are fighting the battles of England—The cause of Great Britain is as much asserted by Britains on the banks of the Guaduiver as on the borders of the Thames. Bonaparte wants Spain for the aggrandizement of his family, for the gratification of his ambition. He wants it to muitiply his means of attack upon us; he thinks that in invading Spain he is invading England, and that the blows he may strike on the Douro and the Ebro, will be felt on the Thames and the Severn. The cause of Spain, therefore, is the cause of Great Britain; every Spaniard and Portuguese is our brother; we are all one family; the family of freemen, fighting against those who would make us slaves. This is the feeling that should animate us; it fills every British heart; it is expressed by every British tongue; it views all other things as minor considerations; it considers the invasion of Spain as an attack upon Great Britain, and every arm and every nerve and sinew swell with additional vigour to repel it. It occupies our thoughts by day, our dreams by night; it follows us in our business and to our homes; it accompanies us to our Churches, and when we kneel in prostration before the Divine Being to save and protect this happy island, we add a prayer for the safety and emancipation of Spain.

Confident hopes have we then that this triple union of Great Britain and Spain and Portugal will be successful. But let us make up our minds to all the difficulties of the contest; for it will be full of difficulties. We rejoice in the success already obtained in the East and South of Spain; it is a good omen; but we are neither surprised nor dipirited at the late reverse in the West; it was to be expected; perhaps it was to have been expected that it would have been greater; new levies, though they possessed ardour, might have been supposed to have wanted steadiness. The raw levies of Spain do not; this is a great point gained. But do not let our minds be unprepared for defeats; they must be expected. Bonaparte is so committed that he will make every effort. There will be bloody work, for Bonaparte will persist with his usual sanguinary fury, and it will depend on the constancy as well as the courage of the Spaniards, whether they will ultimately succeed. Bonaparte is now drawing up and organizing his means of attack. His is the silence of a calm preceding a storm. The cause of Spain wears the most flattering aspect; but all the work is yet to do. Bonaparte has been deceived; he expected Spain would submit; but though the means he sent to enslave it are now found to be inadequate and may be wholly destroyed, yet he will prepare such a force as will at first, perhaps, bear down all resistance, possessing himself of Madrid, Oviedo, &c. of all the great points, though not of an inch of the country. Then will come the struggle. Then we shall see whether Spaniards act on the principle of Victory or Death. If they do they will succeed, they will wear out and ruin the French; but this will be a work of time. Let us hope too, that other parts of Europe will throw off the French yoke, and that Spain will not have the cause of the world on her own shoulders, England should at this moment abandon all other considerations but Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. Our fleets should surround the coast from Bayonne to Barcelona, having numerous transports with artillery stores, troops, &c. to land at any point as occasion might require, annoying and diverting the French, assisting and protecting the Spaniards on the coasts.

This we should do; this we shall do. The road to glory, to immortal honour, to permanent security, lies clear, and strait, and broad before us; we cannot miss it.

We have before inserted the Official Papers that have been published relative to the treatment of the Pope. Conduct more treacherous and atrocious, was never adopted by any tyrant in any age; and well does the Italian commentator upon these documents remark, "that this last act of Bonaparte, which violates at once the most sacred principles of our holy religion and the law of nations, evidently proves that, intending to destroy all antient Governments, the family of Bonaparte wishes, above all, with a view to establish their atheism, to destroy the Roman Catholic religion; being fully aware that it cannot build up its own tyranny, except upon the foundation of impiety." Not content with occupying Rome, and taking from the Sovereign Pontiff all temporal power, Bonaparte's troops laid violent hands upon the Cardinals, dragged them from the presence of the Pope, and treated them as prisoners and criminals. The palace of the Pope was also violated; and if men had wished to manifest in the most open manner their contempt of all religion, they could not have carried their wishes more effectually into execution.

Yet we shall not regret that he has committed these atrocities towards Spain and the Pope, if making mankind throw away their patience they induce them to take up arms against him, and if convincing Spain, and Italy, and Germany, and the rest of Europe, that there is no hope of repose or peace while such a tyrant lives, they incite all those countries to combine for the purpose of sweeping him from the face of the earth.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE—July 12.

Don Alvaro Florez Estrada, Procurator General of the Principality of Asturias, made the following Proposition to the Supreme Council:—

"The General Council of the Principality of Asturias do not delay a moment in making known to the public the daily proofs they receive of the friendship of the English Government and Nation, who in order the better to enable it supply all our wants have promptly sent to this capital a Military Committee, composed of three officers of distinction, who this morning presented themselves before the Supreme Council, not only to assure us, that all the supplies and succour which we pointed out to them, might be daily expected in our ports, but also to offer in the name of their Government, to this Principality, and to the rest of the Spanish nation, all other assistance we might stand in need of; to send us troops, money, arms, ammunition, and other warlike

stores, and to make common cause with us, in order that we might be able to repel and destroy the common enemy. That generous Nation deserves the utmost gratitude on our part; but as it offers its protection to all the provinces which defend the good cause, it will know, on the other hand, how to employ all its power against those provinces which, guided by a pernicious selfishness or apparent timidity, are forgetful of their duty, in the present critical circumstances in which the country is placed, and do not endeavour, in imitation of the real Patriots, to defend the glorious cause, and shake off a disgraceful yoke. The Supreme Council think it right to declare to the public, that they felt the liveliest emotions of gratitude and respect, when they heard the Commissioners give them the assurance, that it was their anxious wish to shed the last drop of their blood fighting with our brethren in defence of the common cause.

ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRAEA."

Oviedo, the 30th June, 1808.

"And it having been resolved, that the preceding proposition be printed and circulated through all the districts of the Principality, we communicate it also to you for your information. God keep you many years in his holy guard.

Oviedo, the 30th June, 1808.

IGNACIO FLOREZ VALDER.
JUAN ARCUELLES TERAL.
Representative and Secretary."

We have seen a letter from Holland, which mentions that a report prevailed very generally of an insurrection in Naples. If so, as there are not many French troops there, and as the popular aversion to French is notorious, would not that be a good quarter to employ some part of our force, in order to create a diversion in favour of the Spanish Patriots? We have good reason to believe, that all Italy will rise against their Oppressor; and we have no doubt but that he dreads insurrection in every part of his conquered territories.

Last night we received the following communications from Hamburg:

SHORES OF THE ELBE, JUNE 24—The day before yesterday the French Journals brought the infamous intelligence of his Britannic Majesty's death to Hamburg, which made in general the liveliest impression on the mercantile community, particularly as the French official journals contained it. Some hours after, however, direct advices were received from London of the 6th instant, which refuted this foul and diabolical report.

The rumours of a probable rupture and new war between Austria and France become daily more general, and it is said, that the Emperor Francis is not pleased with the late changes in Spain and Italy, and has made complaints with respect to them. In the mean time the French armies still occupy the following geographical position against the Austrian monarchy: on its Northern frontiers, viz. in Silesia, are stationed the corps formerly commanded by Marshals Ney, Massena, and Mortier, besides the major part of the Duke of Berg's cavalry; farther to the North in the Duchy of Warsaw, and the territory of Dantzic, the corps of Marshal Davoust, the Polish and Saxon Auxiliaries, and the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs of General Oudinot; to the North West are the corps of Marshal Soult and Victor; the front of the Austrian Monarchy in the West is only occupied by the troops of the Rhenish Confederation; in the South West towards Hungary is General Marmont's corps; in Dalmatia, and in the South, the new power of Italy, and several French divisions.

(Moniteur)

FROM THE BANKS OF THE ELBE, JUNE 2.—It is this day said, the French have by force of arms entered the fortress of Gluckstad, which they now occupy. In short their behaviour in Denmark is a true appendage to that which they first displayed in Spain; the consequences seem to be no longer doubtful.

Between Austria and France there are now very serious negociations, Bonaparte, it seems, is jealous of the Emperor having ordered a general conscription of all young men from 18 to 40 years of age. The report of the King of Prussia having desired to become a Member of the Rhenish Cossideration, is totally false.

FROM THE BANKS OF THE ELBE, JUNE 14.—To-morrow the head quarters of Bernadotte are to be removed from Holstein to the village of Flotbeck, to the house of Baren Voight the Danish Nobleman who is now in Paris on a mission.

The Prince's Staff will be quartered in Hamburgh whence General Dupas goes as Governor to Altona, where the Master of the Police has already been suspended from his functions.—The General has also taken upon him the Censorship of the Altona Mercury.

The idea of forming camps in Holstein has been abandoned for the present. The Spanish Life-guards are shortly expected to encrease the division of the Spanish Army now in Denmark, under the Marquis de Romania.

The report of the bombardment of Revel causes great sensation. All the towns in Holstein are now full of French, Spanish, and Dutch troops; and the inhabitants are loaded with burdens.

The Dutch troops in Holstein behave very rudely to the inhabitants, to whom, as well as to the Spanish soldiers, they are become very hateful. They chiefly consist of Prussian deserters and prisoners of war. All the Russian deserters and prisoners of war, who have entered the Dutch service, are to be immediately dismissed and sent back to their own country [illegible] Denmark.

The French troops and their allies multiply in Holstein and Schleswig like the locusts in Egypt. The inhabitants groan already under their oppressions, and out of one hundred there is scarce one but regrets the want of true policy on the part of the Danish Government in breaking with Great Britain to become a vassal of France.

The degradation of the Pope has made a most unfavourable impression on the minds of all men, whether Catholics or Protestants, all over Germany.

Sermons are preached in favour of the Patriotic cause in Spain, and extracts from them are published and circulated. One of them concludes with the following appeal to the Spanish Ladies—"And you mothers of many heroes, who have roused the great and noble heroism of the men, hasten to present to the Government your jewels and your richest ornaments. Do not fear that your charms will be diminished—their lustre will be unimpaired, and tho' you should be dressed in the simplest attire, you will acquire so much perfection by your heroism, that you will secure the estimation of virtuous men, and make even the weak and wicked respect you."

JULY 13.

The Bittern is arrived at Portsmouth from the Mediterranean, and a person entrusted with full powers from the Ottoman Porte, accompanied by his Secretary, is arrived in England. The object of his mission is perfectly understood and his arrival is not unexpected. Three months ago a proposition was made to our Commanders in the Mediterranean by the Reis Effendi, requesting that a person invested with full powers should be nominated by the Court of Great Britain to meet a person to be nominated by the Porte, to negotiate a Peace between the two countries—and it was understood that this originated in the circumstance of the Divan having come to the knowledge of the real object of conspiracy against the Turks, which was finally digested in the conference at Tilsit. It is also now perfectly known that a Minister of the highest personal character has actually sailed with full powers on this important mission. A resident Plenipotentiary here cannot fail to facilitate the discussions—and as it must be our object to assist every country that manifests a wish to preserve itself from the domination of France, we hope that every facility will be given to the re-establishment of harmony between the English and Turks, and that an effort will be made to strengthen their most vulnerable points against the universal enemy.

The Ottoman Porte were, very soon after the propositions made to them by Sir John Duckworth, made sensible of the error they committed in not listening to England. They discovered the danger of their new alliance, and the objects which the Emperor of the French insidiously held out to the avarice of the Emperor Alexander. Much precious time has been lost, but time is not totally lost; and we hope to see prompt and vigorous measures taken to save the Turkish Empire from inevitable ruin.

JULY 14.

We understand that the Portuguese Ambassador has been some time absent from town on a visit to the Portuguse Emigrants, a number of whom have remained since their arrival in Plymouth, and its vicinity. The object of his Excellency's mission was to urge those Emigrants to return, under a skilful commander, to their native land, for the purpose of co-operating in the patriotic efforts of their countrymen. Me are happy to learn that his Excellency has met with considerable success; above 2,000 of the Portuguese having embraced the proposition with alacrity. These men, among whom are many distinguished for ardent loyalty and military experience, are immediately to proceed to Portugal, under the command of Mr. Licar, who is an Officer well known and highly estimated, particularly for his military talents, among the Portuguese Patriots. The return of the Portuguese Ambassador to town is hourly looked for. The experiment which has so well succeeded at Plymouth, will, it is understood, be repeated at Portsmouth, and at other ports where Portuguese Emigrants are to be found.

JULY 15.

Sir Thomas Dyer and Major Roche were received with honors not inferior to those, which in the most devout times would have attended a divine mission. It seemed as if every Spaniard gave thanks for his freedom to GOD in heaven, and to Britain on Earth. The deputies were lodged in the palace of the Prince of Asturias at Oviedo. Their table, and the general attention paid to them, proved the gratitude of the Spanish Nation for the generous conduct of Britain. The great square in front of the palace, was constantly by day and by night crowded with all the males of the city, men and boys, in arms, crying "long live England; long live Spain; long live George III.; long live Ferdinand VII.; perdition to France and Bonaparte." It was expected that the deputies would shortly proceed to join the armies. Sir Thomas Dyer to the Gallacian army under General Cuesta, and Major Roche to the frontier army of Asturias, under the Bishop of St. Andero. The Bishop had retired from St. Andero, with the whole male population of military age, in consequence of a deficiency of arms and ammunition; but when furnished with the necessary supplies which Major Roche was to take with him, there was no doubt that the Patriots could with confidence attack the enemy, who amounted to about 4,500 men. Previous to joining the armies, Major Roche and Sir T. Dyer, were to be presented to the Provincial Assembly of Gallacia, where their presence was to be hailed with every honor.

JULY 16.

Some letters from Holland yesterday, mentioned the discovery of a very extensive conspiracy at Paris, which produced the arrest of 40 or 50 persons per day. There was also a report at Flushing and Antwerp, that a British Negociator had landed at Boulogne on his way to Paris.—This really reduced the price of some articles of colonial produce.

THE WEATHER.—The Thermometer, under the northern entrance of the Royal Exchange, was Thursday at noon at 87.—The Thermometer, in the shade at a window in the open air, opposite St. James's Park (without any reflection of heat) was on Tuesday last, at three o'clock P. M. at $89\frac{1}{2}$, and on Wednesday at 94. In a transparent glass thermometer at a window in the Strand on Wednesday afternoon, it was 101.

Thursday morning, abut half past six o'clock a *tornado* passed along the northern suburbs of the metropolis, in an easterly direction. It was ushered in, as in the tropical climates by a profound calm and then by a small but gradually enlarging black cloud, the progress of which was accompanied by a thick column of dust. At the different places where this phenomenon was noticed, its effects were felt for about five minutes.

A similar phenomenon passed over the metropolis about three o'clock, in the direction of the river. Two trees in St. James's Park, nearly opposite the Palace, were completely stripped of their branches, and left like flagstaffs. It was singular, that at the same moment there was hardly a breath of air felt out of its range.

JULY 19.

We are assured that the Deputies from Spain have brought to England authentic documents, to prove that three years ago Bonaparte had correspondents and agents in Spain, to whom he communicated the scheme of extirpating the House of Bourbon; and giving them instructions for their conduct, in order to disgust the people with the reigning family. At the same time our Ministers have obtained proofs equally authentic, and of a date even prior to the Peace of Preswick, that the total overthrow and extinction of the Imperial house of Austria was part of his scheme of universal domination. These documents our Ministers have no doubt transmitted to the Emperor Francis.

Our readers will see the poor and miserable shifts to which he is reduced. He is forced to issue the most humiliating Proclamations. But the time is not far distant when this disguise will be no longer necessary; and when he will be, fairly committed in a struggle for the independence of his kingdoms, and the very existence of his family.

The Bittern, on board of which the Minister from the Porte was coming to England, fortunately met the Hyperion, on board of which Mr. Adair was going to Malta. They had a conference, and Mr. Adair, we understand, sent home his Turkish Secretary in the Bittern, that he might bring him out whatever new instructions the arrival of the Minister from Constantinople might occasion.

We have received a regular set of the Moniteurs to the end of June, but they are even unusually barren of news. The columns are entirely filled up with dull extracts from new publications on agriculture, &c.

We understand that Lord Burghersh, is going out upon a special mission to Lisbon. His Lordship is expected to embark at Ramsgate.

The Honourable Mr. Lamb, Aid-de camp to General Mackenzie, left town on Sunday for Portsmouth, there to embark for Sicily.

Bonaparte, we do not believe has ventured into Spain—his brother is said to have tried what his presence could do; but after entering Navarre he received such accounts as to induce him to believe that discretion was the better part of valour, and to make all possible haste to Bayonne. The French force at St. Andero is stated to be about 3000, a force which must soon yield to the Patriots, who, with that gallant Prelate the Bishop at their head, were marching to attack them.

JULY 21.

Yesterday morning 20 rank and file of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by their drill-serjeant, Cavendish, went through the platoon exercise on a new and improved plan, in the Duke of York's Garden, Stable-yard, St. James's—There was present his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, also Sir Harry Burrard, General Calvert, Colonels Cook, Gordon, and Rainsford. The exercise was highly proved, and it is supposed will be immediately adopted by the army in general. At the conclusion of the exercise Colonel Cook, commanding officer of the 2d Battalion, 1st Guards, presented his Royal Highnesss with a musical instrument which was taken from the French at the memorable battle of Maida, and which is to be used in future by the band of the 1st regiment of guards.

JULY 22.

We are enabled, upon the authority of a letter which has been received from Madrid, to state, as an undoubted fact, that the *Gendarmerie sedentaire* have been marched from Paris to Spain, a measure which has not been before adopted in the whole course of the revolution. The duty of this corps is to maintain the police of the roads, and it is just as extraordinary to hear of their being marched off to the army, as it would be, were the London *Watchmen* to be formed into corps and sent on foreign service!

But though this order has been given, we doubt whether Bonaparte will venture to carry it into execution. He has more than once called out the *National Guard*, but he has never left France to their protection. This is, in our minds, the most favourable circumstance for Spain, that he dares not to trust the internal defence of France to its own population. At no time, when he has been forced to send his regular forces out of France, has he trusted arms in the hands of the people. His confidence has rested entirely on the eclat of his victories. And he is now, as we believe, pursuing the same course. Marshal Ney is about to enter, or probably before this time, has entered Catalonia with a great force—and with his usual alacrity he has been collecting his armies in silence: without a moment's delay as to the choice of Commanders, and forcing them from every direction towards the passes of the Pyrenees. The whole of this valuable time has not been spent in intrigues, or settling the claims of Princes and Earls, Brothers of Marquisses, and Proprietors of rotten Boroughs!

A gentleman arrived from Port-au-Prince, *via* Jamaica, states, that in May, the Northern and Southern armies in Havti, under the respective commands of the rival chiefs, were engaged for four days, near Gro Morn, in the department over which Christophe exercises his authority. The result was, that 1600 of Christophe's party were killed, and 600 taken prisoners, and President Petion, at the head of 16,000 men, was marching for Cape Francois. Christophe had made his escape from the field of battle, and was supposed to be at Fort Milo, a distance of five miles from the Cape. President Petion, in April, sent Mr. Trickell, accompanied by his Secretary, with full powers to make some commercial arrangements with our Government.—Mr. Trickell took his passage on board the Trusty.

JULY 23.

The Hon. General FINCH, of the Guards, is to command the army now embarking in Kent, and will have under him several excellent officers.

JULY 26.

A letter from St. Andero draws a most affecting picture of the atrocities committed by the French in that town, before their General had thought proper to order its execution. This letter gives a long detail of churches plundered, of religious rites insulted, and private atrocities, which are calculated to excite both astonishment and horror.

The last packet from America brought over to this country the celebrated Aaron Burr. This Gentleman was under bail of 10,000 dollars to remain in America, and to stand his trial for a misdemeanor at Kentucky. That bail is, we understand, by his emigration, liable to be forfeited. Upon his departure from America his baggage was sent on board the packet at New York under a fictitious name, and after the packet had come out to Sandyhook, he was by some preconcerted arrangement taken on board from a boat, which conveyed him from the shore. The object of this Gentleman's voyage to England is generally understood to be in consequence of an arrangement with our Administration, to concert measures with Gen. Miranda for another attack upon South America. The insurrection in Spain, however, having totally subverted this project, Aaron Burr is not likely to be called into action.

Private letters were yesterday received from Holland, which state that the French troops have almost all evacuated that country, and proceeded towards Spain.

Brigadier Generals are, by a late regulation, allowed Aids-de-Camp when employed on actual service.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE—JULY 27.

Mr. Duff leaves London for Portsmouth, from whence he will immediately sail in a frigate already appointed for his reception, for Cadiz. From thence he is to proceed to Seville, as Minister to the Supreme Junta. We understand, that Mr. Frere does not accompany him. The frigate which conveys Mr. Duff to Spain, takes out one Million of dollars for the use of the Spanish Patriots, which are to be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Junta of Seville.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

TAKE Notice, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels which were of CHARLES DONALDSON, deceased, late a Captain in the 1st Battalion of Coast Artillery on the Madras Establishment, to be granted to JOHN WRIGHT as a simple Contract Creditor of the said Deceased.

MADRAS, 16th *January* 1809.

WILLIAM LIGHT,
PROCTOR.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MICHAEL DAVIS, late a Lieutenant in H. M. 25th Regt. of L. Dragoons dec. (with his Testamentary Paper writing annexed) having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court pursuant to the act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 19th January, 1809.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ANDREW K. SPARKE, late an Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, deceased, (with his Testamentary Writing annexed) having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 19th January, 1809.

J. Ravelli and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, they have received a consignment of Patna cured Hog's Cheeks sides of Bacon, rounds and briskets of Beef, and kegs of Sausages, by the last ships from Bengal in high preservation—likewise a few dozen of real Coniac Brandy, at 7 Pagodas per dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

P. F. CASELLI.

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC of his return to Madras—and that he continues to practice in his profession, he paints MINIATURES of all kinds and has a new method of painting MINIATURES at full length which admits of the embellishments of Landscape and other accessaries.

He also begs leave to say that all PORTRAITS will be finished in one fortnight; and that only three or four Sittings, will be required.

For the purpose of regularity he intends opening a Book in which the Signatures of all persons, who may require Painting will be inserted; and that the priority of date of application will be most Scrupulously observed.

Vipery, MR. COMPTON's house near MR. BROWN's Academy.

J. BOVIS.

BEGS leave to inform the Officers of the Army and Navy, and the public in general at Madras, that he has opened a house, No. 11, in Stringer's street, called the George Tavern.

J. B. trusts from a perfect knowledge in this line of business which he carried on for a number of years in London, to give general satisfaction to all those Gentlemen that may honor his house.

J. B. also pledges himself that his Wines, Spirits, &c. &c. shall be of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices.

N. B. Saddle horses to be had on the most reasonable terms.

MADRAS, 21st *January*, 1809.

For Sale.

A NEW Improved prime Theodolite, by Troughton, with double Telescopes, 3 spirit Levels, the limb and Quadrant divided on Silver. The Instrument which has never been used, was made to the particular order of a professional Gentleman, and is in a strong Mahogany Case. The above is finished in the most superior style.

PRICE 150 PAGODAS.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE for managing THE BOMBAY MILITARY FUND, finding, from the Number of Tickets in the MILITARY FUND LOTTERY which are still unsold, that there is but little probability of there being enabled to draw the Lottery upon the Plan originally published, have come to the resolution of relinquishing it, and of Substituting in its stead the following modefied Scheme, which the Committee confidently hope will be favorably received by the Public.

Bombay Military Fund LOTTERY, for 1808-9.

FOR RUPEES ONE LAC AND EIGHTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED.

(187,500.)

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, DIVIDED INTO

2,500 TICKETS,

AT SEVENTY FIVE RUPEES EACH.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE 15th FEBRUARY, 1809.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		Rs. 25,000
2	do.	10,000	20,000
4	do.	5,000	20,000
6	do.	3,000	18,000
30	do.	500	15,000
50	do.	200	10,000
600	do.	100	60,000
693	Prizes.	Rupees	1,68,000
1,807	Blanks.		
	Applicable to the Benefit of the Fund, and to defray the charges of the Lottery		19,500
2,500	Tickets,		Rs. 187,500

*** *Note three Blanks to a Prize.*

1st. The Prizes will be paid at the Office of Messrs Bruce, Fawcet and Co. *free from deduction* in one month after the drawing of the Lottery shall have terminated.

2d. Holders of tickets in the former Lottery will of course have the option of exchanging them for new Tickets or of receiving back the amount.

3d. Tickets signed by two Members and the Secretary of the Committee, will be ready for Sale or Exchange at the Office of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. in the 10th of the present month.

BOMBAY, *December* 1, 1808.

Tickets in the above LOTTERY, may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. COLT, HART, and WESTON, at Star Pagodas 21, per Ticket.

January 10, 1809.

CARD.

DR. DRUMMOND'S *Gazaphylakion*, appearing to be ready for delivery at Bombay, the Subscribers of this Settlement are respectfully informed, that the required number of Copies will be commissioned round on the 1st of the ensuing month.

A Subscription list is now in Circulation and a paper lays open at the office of Messrs. COLT, HART and WESTON.

MADRAS, JANUARY 18, 1809

OLD MADEIRA.

MESSRS. DALRYMPLE and GREIG, have for Sale at their Godowns the following Old Madeira Wines.

Per Pipe,	200
Do.	250
Do.	300
Do.	350

Beach Buildings, Jan. 7, 1809.

FOR SALE. AT Mr. Birtles's Stables *MOUNT ROAD.*

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB SADDLE HORSE, perfectly sound to the best of the owners knowledge, Price 150 Pagodas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM
To-morrow THURSDAY the 26th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING
BELONING TO A
GENTLEMAN,
RETURNING TO
EUROPE.
VIZ.

PLATE, a pair of Curry Dishes, One Coffee Pot, One Tea Pot with Bottom, One Sauce Pot, Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, A Milk Ladle, A Funnell, A Pair of Spurs, Marrow and Salt Spoons, Sundry Articles of Furniture, China and Glass Ware,

AND
SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 26th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
THE PROPERTY OF A
GENTLEMAN,
RETURNING TO
EUROPE,
CONSISTING OF

FURNITURE, Globe and Wall Lamps, China and Glass Ware, A Set of Queen's-Ware, a few Books, Two Telescopes,

AND
VARIOUS OTHER ARTICTES.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

On the Beach, between the Fort and Messrs. Parry and Co's. Office.
On SATURDAY next, the 28th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE.
AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

A QUANTITY of timber, consisting of duggies, arties, joists and sheathing boards.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the residue within 5 days, in default of which the uncleared lots, will be put up and resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser.

Sale Postponed from MONDAY the 30th January to THURSDAY, the 2d February next.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By R. A. Ashton,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,
NEAR THE SPUR TANK,
BELONGING TO
LIEUT. COLONEL A. ORR,
On THURSDAY, the 2d February.
And following days, until the whole are Disposed of.

THE Property of the above named Gentleman, consisting of a complete Service of Fashionable Plate—Elegant Furniture, Pier Glasses, Wall and Hanging Lamps—a capital Euorpe made Mahogany Billiard Table of the largest dimensions complete with maces, quees, balls, &c. a choice collection of Books, and Music.

Two neat Bengal made Dooly Palanqueens, 2 Bandy Horses—a fashionable full bodied Bandy, &c. &c.

The HOUSE and GARDEN will also be Sold on the 1st day of Sale if not previously disposed of by private contract, particulars of which will be published in a future paper—The plan and measurement may be seen on application at Mr. Ashton's Auction Room.

N. B.—Notice will be given when the House and Furniture, &c. may be seen—& Catalogues of particulars will be published previous to the day of Sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By R. A. Ashton,

A NEAT fashionable new full bodied hooded Bandy, the price moderate.

Madras Lottery.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1809.

No. 2952 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 459 616 4458 7480 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 2026 2986 4906 6735 10440 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

104 860 976 268 597 413 1111 1164
1759 1103 1464 1963 1178 1239 1303 1568
1997 1323 1984 1779 1310 2090 2061 2425
2968 2125 2057 2632 2342 2209 2095 2593
2127 2405 3697 3038 3165 3567 3725 3879
3600 3678 3565 4557 4356 4297 4954 5903
5918 5926 5663 5522 5861 5424 5070 5928
5886 5147 6843 6495 6733 6491 6960 6968
6378 6304 7468 7187 7722 7166 7668 7000
7164 7658 7062 7251 7544 7959 8938 8502
8771 8713 8359 8630 8659 8223 8903 8517
8164 8273 9394 9858 9223 9937 9458 9370
9066 10133 10661 10860 10156 10891 10561
10230 10598 10305 11813 11087 11609 11672
11171 11969.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, January 23, 1809

No. 8260 a Prize of 20,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 5323 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas.
No. 4018 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2009 6823 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 245 4258 7114 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

572 331 505 56 337 928 859 1100 1752
1069 1892 1136 1363 1938 1043 1532 1174
2913 2466 2577 2745 2216 2068 2310 2826
2763 2588 2442 3962 3440 3044 3428 3793
3469 3686 3249 3758 4574 4309 4125 4198
4959 4485 4290 4078 4944 4192 4902 4327
4927 5644 5992 5081 5259 5659 5527 5321
5909 5234 5178 6849 6827 6542 6894 6999
6301 6865 6599 7341 7246 7858 7997 7673
7170 8342 8777 8966 8865 8902 8152 8510
8852 8085 8227 8836 8853 8230 8962 8543
8636 8389 8274 8860 8671 9401 9094 9761
9806 9151 9869 9886 9601 9088 9674 9144
9137 9677 9431 10818 10308 10535 10587
10256 10998 10972 10898 10673 10534 10078
10048 10491 10707 11501 11303 11696 11925
11598 11771 11202 11009.

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

Calcutta Lottery.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1808.

Nos. 1592 7082 Prizes of 5000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 139 1137 1354 4869 6213 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.
Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

5 103 180 291 413 439 515 518
620 663 783 823 845 870 947 964
989 997 1053 1135 1251 1353 1366 1419
1431 1457 1465 1478 1498 1504 1642 1648
1734 1737 1934 2026 2123 2130 2159 2276
2288 2376 2381 2423 2574 2612 2642 2830
2848 2851 2925 2941 2948 3068 3069 3123
3127 3171 3182 3197 3229 3273 3303 3309
3371 3404 3493 3505 3586 3629 3641 3658
3698 3733 3734 3826 3828 3844 3853 3937
3957 4074 4157 4179 4191 4256 4262 4266
4357 4488 4534 4535 4546 4553 4654 4704
4735 4747 4754 4800 4894 4917 5136 5221
5304 5314 5419 5469 5551 5575 5674 5736
5777 5866 5880 5885 5896 5901 5902 5915
5949 6109 6154 6218 6296 6363 6447 6506
6533 6620 6643 6704 6705 6711 6900 6923
6953 6979 7002 7101 7116 7123 7161 7171
7180 7189 7190 7272 7438 7458 7477.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1809.

No. 2017 a Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3944 a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 90 a Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.
Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

39 40 62 81 136 147 183 255
327 284 355 593 705 729 810 818
915 948 972 5705 2829 1877 4263 6323
2190 5267 3903 6798 2676 6353 4839 6929
3883 3491 6132 7352 5178 3143 2263 3124
2954 6381 1783 3379 1873 5317 1458 2897
7135 4230 6551 5423 3117 4759 2452 4874
2635 5964 1085 5879 6618 6924 5856 6349
5729 1039 4900 4842 1352 3038 5792 4493
4025 7311 6352 5520 6123 6527 2922 1916
1932 3444 6485 5437 7044 7252 2910 1185
4465 3539 6646 4432 3146 4939 3343 2503
4010 4862 2234 4617 6827 4650 5377 1908
2660 5199 3318 5323 1187 5554 1063 6968
4793 5774 4219 4024 2183 4339 5144 3100
2054 6022 4916 7460 1904 1519 5693 5693
3211 3327 5459 3345 3165 2133 2748 1899
2512 4199 1175 5028 5118 5626 5707 4489
4293 3544 2947 6809 4094 4536 3764 6125
4531.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

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